[17th January 1964

Appendix I.

[*Vide* Answer to Starred Question No. 7 on page 9]

A.—Cooum Alluvium.—In co-ordination with the Geological Survey of India, the State Geological Branch drilled about 60 bore holes spaced at intervals of half-a-mile in the area south of Avadi-Villivakkam. From the data collected, it is observed that fairly coarse and thick sand is concentrated locally around only certain areas such as Parivakkam, Valasaravakkam, Vanagaram and Nerkunram. It may be possible to draw a fairly large quantity of water from large diameter dug wells for local irrigation.

Cortalayar basin.—The drilling in Cortalayar basin was taken up by the State Geological Branch in July 1962 to study the nature of the sub-soil which stores water. Six holes were drilled, viz., at Agaram, Alinjuvakkam, Avanambakkam, Magaral, Velliyur and Guruvayal. All the test holes gave encouraging results. It is considered that it may be possible to tap a large quantity of water from each of these areas by means of tube-wells. The Government have ordered further investigations in the Ayalacheri area by putting down 10 bore wells and conducting continuous pumping tests for a period of six months to provide reliable data on water yield in the Cortalayar basin. The water pumped out from the wells will be let into the Upper Supply Channel feeding the Redhills tank.

Araniyar basin.—The Geological Survey of India is at present carrying out systematic groundwater investigation in this area.

Further, the Exploratory Tubewell Organization has put down five tubewells at Irulapatti, Panjatti, Parikkipatti, Yella-reddikadigai and Neidavoyal. This drilling revealed the presence of good water-bearing sands within a depth of 170' from the ground. Of the five bore holes referred to above, four have been converted into tuble wells of 8" to 12" diameter. These wells yield 15 to 48 thousand gallons of water per hour. The prospects of tapping larger quantities of water by means of tubewells are bright in this area.

A survey of the ground water potentialities in the area around Ponneri and Kavaraipettai was also carried out and it is estimated that 6–8 millions gallons of water per day is being pumped from this area for irrigation and other purposes.

Appendix II.

[*Vide* Answer to Starred Question No. 15 on page 16.]

The following steps have been taken to sustain the growing interest in the "Bleeding Madras" variety of cloth in the United States and to build up a steady market there :—

(*a*) Standard specifications as under, were prescribed with a view to ensure the export of quality fabrics and create confidence amongst the Americans and other importers—

Warp	60s yarn.
Weft	40s yarn.
Length	In pieces of 16 yards and above.
Loom state width	Over 42/45".
Ends and picks	84/96".